CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE PROPRIETORS,
BY A. H. DISMUKES.

TERMS.

THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*

No subscription will be received for less than twelve months; and any subscriber omitting to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered as desiring a continuance. When arrearages are allowed, no paper will be discontinued until such are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

Every advertisement unaccompanied with instructions, will be continued and charged, until specially ordered to be stopped; and no advertisement, from a distance, will be inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town or its vicinity.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on or about the sixth day of January last, I gave my Note to John Tilman, for two hundred dollars, in consequence of the difference in exchanging or swapping horses: Now, this is to forewarn said Tilman, and all other persons concerned, that I will not pay the said Note, inasmuch as the horse I received of him was not sound—All persons are forewarned not to trade for said note.

Edmund Andrews.

Feb. 13, 1823.—39:3.

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortable accommodations. His Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in this State, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23 1823. 34tf

"The labor of the body frees us from the pains of the mind, and this it is which makes the poor man happy."

The Subscriber

BEG LEAVE to inform his friends & the public, that having provided himself with the best materials, and engaged the first rate workmen, he intends to carry on the manufactory of

WINDSOR

AND

FANCY CHAIRS,

in all its varieties. Repairs done in the neatest manner.

He would also add, that having secured the services of an eminent

Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

he is prepared to execute orders in that line, in the best style, and with the utmost despatch.

N.B. All kinds of Cabinet making, Carving, Turning, and Upholstery, as usual

C. J. Tooker.

Jan. 30—35:tf.

Dancing school.

MR. SANSAY, (from New York) will open a Dancing School at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, on Monday next. From his long experience in teaching this polite accomplishment, he flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1823 31

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sactinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Bizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinc ews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenor do
Black Figured Demaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Handkfs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do, do White cotten do
An assortment of Lamb's Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleece Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswool and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Belt Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Rice Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Sand. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Swede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan 1, 1823.-31tf

☞ **Doct. Thomas Nash** Cameron tenders his professional services to the Inhabitants of Fayetteville and its Vicinity. He has taken the shop lately occupied by Doctor Scott, at which place, or at his brothers John A. Cameron he may be found by those who wish to employ him.

Sept. 11, 1822. 15 tf

Groceries. &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

A. SWEETLAND,

MARBLE-CUTTER.

Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones, &c.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Intending to leave this State in the Spring, the subscriber offers for sale his

Manufactory OF STONE-WARE

With all the fixtures on the premises.

The Factory is now in successful operation and is an object worth the attention of any person wishing to engage in a lucrative business—The terms shall be made accommodating to the purchaser.

GURDON ROBINS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1822. 28 tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has Just Received, and offers for sale at a Reduced Price

30 Boxes Garden Seeds.

of a Superior Quality, each Box containing 30 papers of various kinds.

William Nott.

Feb. 13.—7tf.

State of North Carolina

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

COURT OF EQUITY,

Fall Term, 1822.

Alfred Randle vs. Parham Kirk, & others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Hodges and Tempy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, that the said James Hodges and Tempy his Wife, appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the Town of Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgement Pro. Confesso will be taken as to them, and the cause heard exparte.

JNO CHRISTIAN, C. M. E.

February 6. 1823. 366w

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has Just Received from N. York

A QUANTITY OF

Shad Seine Twine,

AND

CHEESE.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

4 Pipes very superior 4th Proof Cognac Brandy—4 Puncheons O-P 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 20 Bags Green Coffee, which I will sell low for cash, or good Notes at either Bank.

DONALD M'QUEEN.

Feb. 13, 1823. 37 tf

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq. Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.

Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,

or

JOHN ARMSTRONG

9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

Barnum Beach & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

15 Packages

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'

BOOTS & SHOES.

Made particularly for Retailing.

ALSO,

14 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco
10 Doz. Hair Seives
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,

Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.

☞ All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.

Feb. 13, 1823. 37tf

Saddlery Warehouse,

GREEN STREET,

AT THE OLD STAND,

A few doors north of the Market Square.

THE HARRISON, in addition to his former Stock, has this day received from New-York, a new supply of

GOODS

in his line, and expects to keep always on hand a full assortment of all articles in the Saddle and Harness Making Business, so that Country Saddlers and others may rely on being satisfactorily supplied and on very favourable terms. He has also received some articles in the line of Coach Making, such as Plated Bands, Handles, Moulding, Joints, Knobs, Lace, &c. &c.; and keeps constantly on his own manufacturing,

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Velices,

with every other article in the line.

February 20. 1822. 38:tf.

Carriage Driver Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a Man, who can Drive and take care of Horses well.

Robt. Donaldson.

Feb. 13. 37:tf.

Lost,

A Note drawn by James Holmes of Sampson county, and made payable to Jno. T. Gale, at three months after date, for the sum of Seventy five dollars. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Note. A reward of five dollars will be given for the delivery of said Note to D. D. Salmon or the subscriber.

The date of above Note not recollected, but believed to be some time in the month of June or July 1821. JNO. T GALE.

Feb. 27. 39 3t

$125 Reward.

BROKE Anson Jail on Friday the 7th inst.

THOMAS CURTIS AND HAMILTON HARRIS.

Thos Curtis is between twenty five and thirty years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare made, dark hair, long sharp nose, somewhat dark skinned, pale blue or rather grey eyes, thin visaged, slow of speech, down look, and is fond of spirits; has a knot on one of his fingers, I believe on the left hand, which is a little cracked and stiff.

Hamilton Harris is a tolerably large bodied man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, a very dark Mulatto, between thirty and thirty five years of age. Harris is a noted fellow for breaking Jails, and has broken several in the Western part of this state.

Thomas Curtis is charged with the murder of Thomas Cash

Hamilton Harris is charged with having committed a rape.

A reward of $100 will be given for the apprehension of Curtis, and twenty five dollars for the apprehension of Harris, so that I get hold of them.

Joseph Medley, Shff.

February 9, 1823. 37:tf.

Wadesborough Female Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will recommence on the 24th inst under the superintendance of Misses Mary Ann, and Maria Spear, who come recommended as possessing a knowledge of Grammar, Belles Letters, Geography, Chemistry, Mythology, History, Natural Philosophy, Botany, and Astronomy. Music, Drawing and Painting, very rarely attained by ladies.

This Academy is in one of the most pleasant and healthy villages in the Southern Country. Such a situation, under Teachers so amply qualified for the instruction of young ladies will, no doubt, attract the attention of parents and guardians; and the Trustees pledge themselves that the strictest attention shall be paid to the morals as well as the literary improvement of the Students.

W. H. DISMUKES, *Pres't.*
W. F. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

ANSON COUNTY, N. CAROLINA, February 11, 1823. } 38:4w.

N. B.—The Male Department is now in successful operation, under the superintendance of Mr. G. W. Hathaway, who has acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees.

☞ **Young Ladies can** be accommodated with board at the house of the Tutoress at $40 per Session, to be paid in advance.

Final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and cancel their dues, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Should this *second* intimation be disregarded, the accounts of those indebted will most assuredly be increased by costs, and that shortly. DUNCAN SMITH.

Feb. 27, 1823. 39 4t

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

About 500 Lots in the Town of Cheraw, including all those valuable lots on the River Bank together with 1000 acres of wood land in the vicinity of the Town, will positively be sold at Public Auction in April next, the sales will commence on the first Monday of the month, and will continue for three days or until all the above property is sold.

Terms as follows;

On all sums less than 500, a credit of twelve months on all sums exceeding $500 and less than $2000, a credit of one and two years, payable in equal annual installments, on all sums exceeding $2000, a credit of one two and three years, payable in the same manner. Interest from the date of the purchase, the purchaser paying at the time of sale 10 per cent on the amount of his contracts and giving a mortgage of the property with personal security if required.

It is thought superfluous to dwell on the rise, the present importance and future prospect of Cheraw: as it has now assumed that rank in the commercial world which renders such detail unnecessary, but for the information of those who may live at a distance, and whose Mercantile connection with this section of country may not have led them to a knowledge of the consequence and resources of this place we subjoin the following facts: In the year 1818, Cheraw (then Chatham,) contained 1 Store three or four dwelling houses, and thirty or forty inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contain an elegant Academy, a Printing Establishment from which issues a weekly paper four houses of Entertainment thirty Stores, a considerable number of dwelling Houses and at least 1000 inhabitants two large Steam Boats and a variety of small craft are employed in navigating the river, one Steam Boat plies directly between Charleston, and the other between Georgetown and Cheraw each boat carries from 6 0 to 800 bales of cotton a trip, the Steam Boat Pee Dee has performed the entire trip from Cheraw to Georgetown and back in four days During the last season about 14,000 bales of cotton were sent from this place, and during this season it is computed from the present purchases that 2 ,000 at least will be sent to market with a variety of other produce. The resources of Cheraw from the back country, are not inferior to that of any inland Town between Richmond (Vir.) and Augusta (Geo.) Arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the River, and the Mail Routes have been so altered as to accommodate the place. The site of the Town is elevated, airy and commanding.

JOHN TAYLOR Jr.
JAMES COIT.

Agents for the Chatham Town Company

WANTED,

A YOUNG Man of good connections, who understands accounts, and can produce satisfactory evidence of sobriety and integrity.

Apply at this Office.

Feb. 13, 1823. 37 tf

TO BE LET,

For a Few Months,

THE LATTING OF THE

MANSION HOTEL,

Well calculated for a Store.

Apply to

P. T. TABER.

Oct. 31. 29 tf

Congressional.

THE WINDING UP.--MARCH 3d.

IN SENATE.

Having received official information that the President of the United States had approved the several bills presented for his signature.

The Senate appointed Mr Macon and Mr. King, of N. Y. to give the customary notice to the President of the U. S. that they had completed all the legislative business before them, and were ready to adjourn.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, and continued so occupied until half past 3 o'clock; when they adjourned to six o'clock P. M

At six o'clock the Senate resumed its session, and continued with closed doors (deliberating on Executive nominations, it was understood,) until a late hour; when

The Senate adjourned *sine die.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cocke submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform this House, at an early period of the next session, whether any member or members of the present or of the ensuing Congress are or have been concerned, either directly, or indirectly, in contracts entered into with any of the departments of Government; also whether any members are in arrears to the government.

This resolution, from its nature, must lie on the table one day, unless the House unanimously agree to act upon it. Objection being made to acting upon it, the rule took effect, and it was laid on the table.

Mr. Cocke moved to suspend the rule which has this operation; but the motion was decided in the negative.

Mr. Wright submitted the following:

Resolved, That three members of the House, with the Superintendent of the Public Buildings, cause the room to be arranged in such a manner as they may judge best suited to the public busines.

After some debate, this resolve was ordered to lie on the table—(*rejected.*)

On motion of Mr. Blackledge, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of the Public Buildings furnish such of the rooms in the Centre Building as shall be finished for the reception of the committees of the 18th Congress and the additional rooms for the Clerk's Department, and that the necessary expense be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. Hill, of Maine, submitted for consideration the following resolution.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. P. P. Barbour, for the promptitude, assiduity, and ability, with which he has administered the duties of the chair during the present session.

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, suggested the insertion of the word "impartiality," after the word "assiduity;" to which amendment Mr. Hill assented.

This modified, the resolution was unanimously agreed to. Whereupon—

The Speaker (Mr. Barbour) rose, and delivered to the House the following address:

To receive the approbation of our country is at all times the highest reward which can be be towed upon a citizen in the public service; to receive the expression of that approbation from the Representatives of the people with whom it has been my fortune to act, gives to it, in my estimation, an increased degree of interest; but when, in addition to this, I recollect that this is the second occasion on which I have received this high mark of confidence from the same House of Representatives, from gentlemen with whom, for two successive sessions, I have been associated in legislation, it inspires me with the deepest sense of gratitude. I have nothing to offer you, but my sincer thanks, in return for this renewed evidence of your good opinion, as well as for the kind indulgence with which you have supported me in the discharge of my official duties There are few stations in civil life of a character either more important or more difficult than that of the presiding officer of this House On your deliberations essentially depend the prosperity of this extensive and extending confederacy; in their progress, the most novel and perplexing questions are frequently presented for the instantaneous decision of your Speaker; and the duties which in general, appertain to his office, involve in themselves the highest degree of responsibility. In such a situation to be able to command success is the attribute of no man; to endeavor to deserve it, is within the reach of all; that endeavor, I am conscious of having earnestly made; and to the pleasure arising from that consciousness, the resolution which you have just passed adds the gratification of believing that my efforts in this respect have not been altogether fruitless.

We are now, gentlemen, about to close the labors of the 17th Congress: I trust, that, upon a review of its measures, it will be found by our constituents, that however we may have differed in opinion in relation to the means, we have all had in view one great, one common end—the promotion of the general welfare.

We are soon, gentlemen, about to separate; many of you, perhaps, I may never meet again. May you long live to enjoy the rewards of your past services, and to render others to a grateful country.

After interchanging the usual civilities with the President and the Senate the Speaker adjourned the House *sine die.*

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the second session of the seventeeth congress of the United States.

An act for laying out and making a road from the Lower Rapids of the Miami of lake Erie to the western boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve.

Providing for the examination of the titles to land in that part of Louisiana situated between Rio Hondo and the Sabine river.

To provide for the appointment of an additional judge for the Michigan territory, and for other purposes.

In addition to "an act to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy," and also making further provision for punishing the crime of piracy.

Concerning the disbursement of public money.

Supplementary to, and to amend, an act entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonage," passed 2d March, 1799 and for other purposes.

To repeal part of an act passed by the state of Maryland, in the year 1784, and now in force in Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, entitled "an act for an addition to Georgetown, in Montgomery county."

Concerning the apportionment of representatives in the state of Alabama.

To revive and continue in force certain acts for the adjustment of land claims in the territory of Michigan.

In addition to an act for the prompt settlement of public accounts, and for the punishment of the crime of perjury.

Making a partial appropriation for the support of government for the year 1823.

To amend the ordinance and acts of congress for the government of the territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

For the better organization of the distrit courts of the United States within the district of Louisiana.

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1823.

Making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the yaer 1823.

For the discharge of John Burgin from imprisonment.

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823.

Making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823, (for the Indian department.)

Making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823, (for fortifications.)

To prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia.

Further to extend the provisions of the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands prior to the 1st July, 1820."

To continue in force an act entitled "an act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces," passed the 29th day of April, 1816, so far as relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces.

Making the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, receivable in payments on account of public lands.

Extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes in certain cases.

To amend an act, entitled "an act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory."

Vesting in the state of Virginia the right of the United States to all fines assessed for non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain within the said state.

To provide for the settlement of the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late governer of the state of New York

Making appropriations for the public buildings.

For altering the times of holding the district courts of the United States for the distrsct of Vermont.

For carrying into effect the convention of commerce and navigation between the United States & France, concluded at Washington, on the 24th of June, 1822.

Respecting stamps.

Altering the time of holding the circuit court in the district of Maine and New Hampshire.

Respecting the punishment of piracy.

Authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy.

To confirm certain claims to lots in the village of Peoria in the state of Illinois.

Supplementary to the acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the U. States in the revolutionary war.

Entitled "an act to amend an act for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida," and for other purposes.

To authorize and empower the secretary of the department of the treasury to sell the public lots, and other property, belonging to the United States, in the district of Columbia.

To establish an additional land office in the territory of Michigan.

To discontinue certain post routes, and to establish others.

Supplementary to an act for the better organization of the courts of the United States in the state of New York.

To authorize the laying out and opening certain public roads in the territory of Florida.

Amending and supplementary to "an act for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida," and to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Florida.

To authorize the post master general to pay for certain repairs to the general post office, and to keep the engine house, the fire engine and apparatus, in repair.

To authorize the commissioner of the general land office to remit the instalments due on certain lots in Shawneetown, in the state of Illinois

Supplementary to the act relating to the ransom of American captives of the late war.

Supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana.

To extend the charter of the Mechanics' bank of Alexandria,

Appropriating money for the purpose of repairing the public road from Cumberland to Wheeling.

To revive and continue in force the seventh section of an act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana.

Extending the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon.

To alter the time of holding the district court of the United State for the district of Kentucky.

To repeal so much of an act passed April 13, 1806, as limits the price of certain lands in the States of Tennessee.

To regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports.

Concerning the lands to be granted to the state of Missouri, for the purposes of education and other public uses.

To continue in force the act to provide for reports of the decision of the supreme court.

To establish a national armory on the western waters.

Supplemtary to the act, entitled "an act to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices for the disposal of the public lands, not heretofore offered for sale, in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

To authorize the purchase of a number of copies of the sixth volume of the laws of the United States.

To remit, to the state of Missouri, the postage on certain law books.

For the punishment of frauds committed on the departments of the government of the United States.

Providing for the accommodation of the circuit court of the United States for Washington county in the district of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records ofsaid court.

Granting to the state of Alabama the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of land.

For the erection of a monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry late vice president of United States

For clearing, repairing, and improving certain roads, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the United States' mail.

To enable the proper accounting officers of the treasury department to audit and settle the accounts of the surveyor of public lands in the state of Illinois and Missouri, and territory of Arkansas, for extra clerk hire in his office.

To authorize the building of light houses at cape Romain, in South Carolina, and placing floating lights in Delaware bay.

Acts for the relief of Richard Hightower; Abraham Snyder; James Reese; Polly L. Campbell; Charles Carr; John B. Hogan; John Coffee; James H. Clarke; Thaddeus Mayhew; Nathan Branson; Woodson Wren; James Royal; the representatives of Jacintha Vidal, Ebenezer Stevens and others; John Byers; heirs, &c. of Alexander Montgomery; Amos Nichols; Robert Purdy; Eleanor Lawrence; heirs of Joseph Wilcox; legal representatives of James McClung; heirs of Johnston Blakely; Edward Evat; James Morrison; Nimrod Farrow, Richard Harris, and their securities; Robert F Stockton; Daniel Seward; Samuel Walker and others, Samuel Hogdon; and Samuel F. Hooker.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution requiring of the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives an annual statement of the expenditures from the contingent fund of the two houses.

Resolution concerning the Indians in Florida.

Resolution to direct the withholding of the compensation of certain prize agents.

Resolution granting to the Washington library a copy of the public documents.

Foreign.

Charleston, March 6.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The Brig *Rachael & Sally*, arrived from Havana yesterday morning, and brought our regular files of papers from that City to the 26th ult. In the *Noticioso* of the 25th, the following official communication appears. It was brought by the British Brig *Aurora*, which left Gibraltar about the 8th of January. [*Mercury.*

CADIZ, Dec. 31, 1822.

CONSULADO.

"The superior political chief of the Province under date of the 28th inst. transmits the following information to the National Commercial Consulado—

"His Excellency the Secretary of the government of the Peninsula, under date of the 20th inst. writes me as follows:

"The English government having claimed indemnification from Spain, for various captures made of the vessels of that nation since 1804 until the present time, and for other injuries which British property has sustained, and having fixed a period for the return of an answer to these demands, within which it is impossible for the King to render one; his Majesty, in the interim before this response can be given, which shall be delivered as soon as possible, and in order that Spanish commerce may not suffer, has ordered that the Consulados be informed that several British vessels have sailed for Porto Rico, and the Main with orders to detain Spanish merchant vessels to the amount of what it is supposed the claims of the British Government are.—His Majesty hopes to conclude this business, in which the interests of individuals of both Nations are involved in amity and justice, yet that he may fulfil one of his first obligations, which is to protect the property of his subjects, &c.: he makes these facts known, and at the same time that he gives this information to the Consulado, in order that persons may take such precautions as they think proper, he orders the same to be promulgated to the authorities of the ultra'marine provinces, and directs the Consulado to give every publicity to this communication. I communicate this by Royal authority in order that you may, without delay, inform the Consulados of your province thereof."

"I make the same known to you for your government.

And by order of the Consulado the same is made known to the commercial community, that they may adopt such measures as they may deem proper, in consequence of the above important communication from the Government.

signed.

PRUDENCIO HERNANDEZ ST. CRUZ,
Secretary.

FROM HAVANA.

Bayonne Dec. 20, 1822.

They were lately engaged at Toulouse in forming three new batteries and preparing to form a bridge of boats over the river—an order lately arrived from Paris has suspended the work of the bridge. A column of serviles from Catalonia has traversed our Southern provinces, and re-entered Spain by the road of Oleron and Iaca. Several travellers from Perpignan assure us that the French troops preserve the strictest harmony with the Constitutional troops, and some regiments, it is said have fraternized with them to an extent that has caused some jealousy in the French government.

The news of the new alliance of Spain and Portugal has caused much sensation among the serviles, and the connection between England and Spain it is expected will so seriously impair our trade that many merchants of this City have countermanded their orders to the manufacturers.

Fresh troops have arrived on this line, part of those which are in St. Juan de Luz are employed in repairing the dyke which the late gale destroyed.

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

Captain Bourne, of the Brig Hippomenes, arrived at New York from Curracoa, reports that when he sailed the Patriots were bombarding Porto Cavello. Curracoa papers mention that Gen. Paez arrived at Porto Cavello on the 6th ult. and was closely investing the place by land. The Colombian squadron, consisting of the Bolivar, Maria Francisca, Constitution, Vencedor, and Patriot, were blockading the port.

On the 31st of January a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Coro, which caused some alarm.

The case of De Coudray, Irvine, and Vogel was heard at Curracoa on the 29th of January. Judgment was to be pronounced on the 5th of February.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser has the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Curracoa, dated February 11th, received by the Hippomenes;

"Mr. D. Sola informed me yesterday that he had just seen a letter from Gen. Paez, (Patriot General,) stating that he was closely besieging Porto Cavello by land; that Morales had been beaten by the Patriot forces near Truxillo; that a large body of his troops, (i. e. in proportion to the whole number) had deserted to the Patriots, and that he himself, (Morales) was then in the mountains of Marido, endeavoring to get back to Maracayho, which, if he effects, I think will enable the Patriot squadron and forces there to give a good account of him. If the letter from General Paez be true, and I have no reason why it should be discredited, Morales must either fall into the hands of the Patriots or find safety in flight, either of which events will doubtless put the Colombians in possession of Maracaybo and Porto Cavello, and terminate a contest, which, by those best informed here has long been considered as desperate on the part of the Royalists."

GALLANT DEFENCE.

We have obtained the following particulars of an action with the Pirates off Matanzas, in which they were gallantly defeated by the brigs Abeona, Capt. Blinn, of Providence, Bowdoin, Car, of Warren, (arrived at Newport) and Neptune. Captain Barton, of Bristol. These vessels sailed from Matanzas, on the 2d inst. in company; four hours after sailing, they were chased and came up with (about 8 miles from Matanzas) by a piratical schooner mounting one large gun on a pivot, and supposed to be manned with 70 or 80 men. The pirate hailed the Captains of the brigs, and ordered them to surrender, otherwise no quarter should be given them. The Captains answered that they expected none, and should defend their vessels to the last. The pirate immediately commenced the action, by discharging his large gun, and giving three cheers, which was promptly returned by the brigs; and after an action of an hour and a half, they obliged the Pirate to haul off, damaged considerably. Judging from the confusion they were in, there must have been a great number of the pirates killed or wounded; they came up with 16 sweeps, and used 7 only, when they hauled off. The brigs were so near the piratical schooner, that the Captains saw people on board whom they had traded with at Matanzas. The Bowdoin parted company with the other brigs after getting through the passage. The Abeona was bound to this port, and the Neptune to Triste.

Prov. paper.

PORTO RICO EXPEDITION.

Our readers will recollect the account of an expedition fitted out by a few adventurers in New York and Philadelphia, for the purpose of revolutionising Porto Rico—Mr Baptiste Irvine, who was said to be one of the prime movers in this affair, has written a letter, dated Curracoa, Jan. 12th, to the editor of the Washington Gazette, giving his reasons for joining the expedition. —Among other things, he says that Decoudray, (who we believe was to have been governor) had received *several letters* sent by agents from the friends of independence in *Porto Rico*, which invited him, in pressing terms, to furnish them with arms, &c.—He thought the inhabitants were favorably disposed to a change of government and therefore cheerfully volunteered his services to assist them. As regards the famous proclamation which has already appeared in this paper, he says that Decoudray refused him to sign it as a mere matter of form—that he regarded it as a private paper, and not a governmental document—at the same time promising to sink it in the sea, if they should be overhauled by a Spanish cruizer. He consented, but Decoudray disregarded his promise, and thus the affair was exploded. *Balt. Ch.*

St. Petersburg, Nov.

The ship of the Russian American Company, Kutusow, which left Cronstadt in 1820, arrived there the 2d inst. It brings from New Archangel, in exchange for the cargo that was sold there, precious furs of the value of about two millions. The American colonies prosper; the best understanding exists with the neighboring savage tribes But our establishments and our commerce, which every day take a great increase, begin to inspire some jealousy in the English, and even to the Americans of the United States.

THE OBSERVER.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 182

Foreign.—It will be perceived by extracts in this day's paper, that arrival at Charleston brings European intelligence of a very important character.

From the amicable declarations promulgated by the British Cabinet, on the intervation of Mr. Canning, the interference of England in the affairs of Spain, could be anticipated, much less the adoption measures, which, at present, appear equivocally hostile. The sudden and unexpected demands of indemnification at the moment, when the pecuniary resources of Spain are unequal to meet them, evidently show that England has abandoned the pacific policy, and assumed a position which may eventually produce a momentous change in the aspect of European politics. The real object of Great Britain in pressing such demands on the Spanish government, at a conjuncture like the present, is as yet involved in uncertainty. Such intelligence as has been received is still too meagre to admit of correct inference. Various opinions however, have already been hazarded, none of which seem better entitled to credence, or carry stronger evidences of probability, than the prevalent belief, that these extraordinary measures, on the part of Great Britain, are only a prelude to the permanent annexation of the island of Cuba to the dominions of England. Notwithstanding the unsought declaration of Mr. Canning to our government, respecting the intentions of England in regard to Cuba, circumstances warrant the belief that strenuous efforts will be made to obtain possession of that important territory, as an equivalent for previous services. Whatever may be the demands of Great Britain, the present situation of Spain totally precludes opposition. Menaced on her frontiers by the armed bands of France, distracted by intestine commotion, trammelled in her pecuniary resources, her army divided, and her once formidable navy entirely annihilated; England can dictate her own terms. To preserve her commerce from utter distruction, and her home territory from the invasion of her powerful neighbor, Spain *must* purchase the forbearance of Britain, and Cuba will be the price. She cannot chuse. Indeed the cession of any portion of her West India territory, she can hardly consider a sacrifice. In the present enfeebled state of her government at home, the controul she retains over her distant possessions, is only nominal. They produce, it is true, a considerable accession of revenue, but in all the important functions of government, they are, to every purpose, independent of the mother country. By yielding these to satisfy the demands of indemnification, she would at once secure the neutrality of Great Britain, and possibly her powerful co-operation, in the event of a war with France, while an attempt at opposition would assuredly create an enemy where she could secure a friend. It is plainly the interest of Spain to conciliate. Gold she cannot give; but territory is a good equivalent, and what territory in the gift of Spain is so coveted by England, as the island of Cuba. It has been long marked as a necessary appendage to the British crown, and neither flattery nor force will be left untried to secure its acquisition.

The certainty of a sanguinary struggle between Russia and the Turk, or of an open rupture between France and Spain, are events of comparatively little political interest to the people of the United States but the possibility of collision between Spain and Great Britain is calculated to produce a deep sensation throughout

country. It is highly improbable that hostilities will actually take place. Spain cannot resist, be the demands of England however humiliating; but the consequences to us will nevertheless be the same. Great Britain can never acquire the dominion of Cuba, either by conquest or treaty, without closely affecting the commercial interests of the United States, and these it behoves our administration to guard with the utmost vigilance. The intentions of the British ministry will soon be ascertained. The movements of their squadron in the West Indies, may afford useful indications; and should their designs point to mischief, efficient measures cannot be used to counteract them. Prompt and decisive remonstrance, if timeously applied, may effect a purpose, which *force* at a subsequent period would hardly attain.

South Carolina Representation—In a former number, when stating the result of the late Congressional Election in South Carolina, some mistakes occurred, which it may be as well to rectify. The delegation is composed of the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. John Carter, A. R. Govan, Joseph Gist, James Hamilton, Junr. George M'Duffie, J. R. Poinsett, Starling Tucker, John Wilson and Robert Campbell.

Put not to the dilatory.—An Agricultural Society has been organized in Guilford county in this State, and also one in Beaufort. The example is good; and to those of our Farmers in other counties, where similar associations have not already been adopted, we would say, "*Go ye and do likewise.*"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

Sir,

When the advertisement for persons to undertake the execution of the contemplated improvement of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington, first appeared in your paper, I was induced to give the subject a consideration, with the view of offering my services; but on a careful perusal of the specifications and conditions, I soon lost all desire of becoming a contractor. These imply terms which no man can accede to, without subjecting his character and reputation to useless hazard; and the plan itself appears to me so defective in many important particulars, that some notice of the most prominent, may perhaps be useful. I shall therefore take the liberty of stating a few remarks on the subject, which you may publish if you think proper; and as the work is not yet commenced, such observations are not perhaps too late to afford a *few hints*, which if properly applied, may eventually be of some practical utility.

According to the specification, the embankments are to consist of two rows of piles, with a clear width of ten feet between them. In each row the piles are to be hewn on the two meeting sides, so as to present a flat surface to each other. They are then to be driven close together as far into the bed of the river as possible, and when driven are to be five feet above water at spring tides, that is, ten feet above water at ebb tide. Two feet from the top, string pieces are to be tenoned to the piles with trenails, and the only connection between the two rows is by one piece thrown from string to string, once in ten feet. The coffer thus formed, is to be filled in with vegetable earth (mud swamp mud) and sand, but as the piles are only to have hewed surfaces, with all possible care in driving, there will be interstices from ¼ to 1 inch in width in the course of every joint. The earth thus thrown in, will become a semi fluid, which will exude at every crevice, and be carried off to the aid of some new shoal for the benefit of the navigation.

One of these embankments I understand is to be placed between Campbell's Island and the adjacent shore, the most exposed situation on the whole river. It will then present an unnecessarily large surface to the action of heavy seas, charged with logs, rafts, flats, or whatever else may happen to be adrift in a gale of wind, without possessing in its construction, any one mechanical property of resistance, but depending solely on the tenacity of the mud into which the piles are driven. In such a case, it would fall like the autumnal leaf before the blast of winter; and in such a case, would the blunders of the Engineer be visited on the hapless Contractor, should he not previously have cleared himself of his contract.

But even if this structure be destined to see only halcyon days, and all should be serenity about it, who that has discernment in pine timber, would insure its permanency for seven years. Pine timber either in the water or out of it, will endure for ages; but any one who knows an axe from a hand saw, knows also, that between wind and water, it is a very frail material. Should the embankment be made to the height of high water only, being so generally immersed, it would receive but little injury during its exposure between tides; but according to the construction intended, that part immediately above high water will immediately exhibit symptoms of decay; and the rot, having once commenced, will soon extend itself to low water mark, when away goes the whole superstructure, so that in five or six years, there will not remain food for a fishing hawk. The blame must then rest somewhere, and as the Engineer bargains to be *sole judge* of the materials and that *his decision shall be final*, it will be on the reputation of the contractor!

The location of the Jetties is not mentioned in the specification, and can only be inferred from the direction that the piles of which they are formed should be driven into the bed of the river. Their inadequacy to restrain the ingress and egress of the mighty waters is so obvious, that it places them beneath regard.

It was my intention to have noticed more fully the conditions contained in, & annexed to the specifications, but these appear only to be read, when their character is at once apparent. They are so full of the spirit of oppression, that to make a contract under them, a man is obliged to sacrifice all his most valuable privileges and become a *slave*. Had the Board of internal improvement authorised the Engineer to advertise for Plans as well as Contractors, such a course would have rendered the Contractor safe in his undertaking, and have saved several thousand dollars to the State. But the present proposition betrays such an entire absence of prudence, of stability, and of economy, that no one in possession of property, reputation, or the spirit of a Freeman, will ever become a Contractor.

ANDREW MILLDAM.

Johnson county, March 4, 1823.

MILTON, Feb. 27.

A Rogue caught.—On Monday evening last, was brought before Justice Dodson, *William Jones* alias *Freeland Watkins*, upon a charge of decoying away or kidnapping a colored boy by the name of Essex. The evidence was—the boy had run-away from his master, Pleasant Meredith, living in Buckingham county, Va. that the prisoner came across him near Farmville, and by holding out inducements compelled the boy to acknowledge him as his master; he was brought to this town and hired out for a limited time as the property of the prisoner, and for the services of whom a part of the money was advanced. The prisoner afterwards proffered to sell or mortgage him for the sum of $300; & doubts arising on this as to the right of property, led to the inquiry. The evidence was so strong and presumptive on the examination as to warrant his commitment to prison.

In the possession of the prisoner was found several *dies* for coining money. It is probable they have not been used at least in this vicinity. But a supply of the *precious* metals, such as pewter and quick-silver, had been already laid in, and he was ready to commence his nefarious designs when he was apprehended as above stated.—*Gaz.*

Raleigh, March 7.

Shocking—A man of the Name of Williams, of Nash County, on Thursday week, having some dispute with his brother-in-law, named Westray, in relation to an unsettled account between them, struck him a blow with his axe with such force, as to have occasioned his death on the Saturday following.—*Reg.*

Nathaniel Macon.—This gentleman, says a northern paper, who has heretofore been mentioned as a candidate for the presidency, is warmly recommended for that office by a writer in the Petersburg Republican, under the signature of Virginius, who gives a review of his public life thus far, and from that infers his fitness to fill the chief magistracy in future. True it is, we believe that no man in the Union has more faithfully discharged the various important trusts committed to him, with a single eye to the good of his constituents and country, than Mr. Macon, and his plainness of language, manners and address, are such as become a republican. His address, too, is as simple as it is singular; for he never uses the word *excellency* to the president, nor *honorable* to the heads of departments or members of congress.

Federal Opinion.—A New York Federal paper, in noticing the nomination of Mr. Macon to the presidency, by a writer in this paper, remarks—"Mr. Macon is well known in the history of our country, as well as of our government. He was in the army of independence, and is said to have fought bravely in support of the country. He is, we presume, the oldest member of the national government, having been in congress, either in the house of representatives, or in the senate ever since its organization. For several years he was also speaker of the house, and his conduct, whilst in that arduous and difficult station, was such as to secure him general respect and confidence. After having been a member of the house 26 years he was appointed a senator, which place he now holds. It is also strongly urged, that North Carolina, under the influence of a becoming modesty, does not put herself forward, and demand the office for one of her citizens. As a politician, Mr. Macon has always belonged to what is called the 'republican' party—that is, he was opposed to the federal administration of the government whilst it was in the hands of that party, and a firm supporter of Mr. Jefferson and his followers. He was not, however, a violent man, & ever sustained, even among his opponents, the character of an upright and virtuous politician. His honesty, we believe, never was questioned. Those who differed the most widely from him with regard to public measures, always, as far as we have been informed, acknowledged his integrity, and of course paid him the tribute of their respect. If we were permitted to give our own opinion of Mr. Macon, founded as it is upon personal acquaintance, and upon the knowledge of others on whose judgments we rely, it would be—that he is firmly attached to the constitution and government of his country; that he is a man of strict integrity, incorruptible by any intrigue, or electioneering machinery; that he is singularly frank and unreserved, above all cunning and chicanery, too honest to be bribed, too independent to be flattered; that in relation to the public expenditure, he is careful and economical, and his regard for the constitution paramount. To these must be added, good sound common sense, & great experience. There are but few men who are likely to be brought into view as candidates for this high station, of whom so much that is commendable may be said, and against whom fewer cardinal objections can be raised."

Pet. Rep.

DIED,

At his seat in Brunswick county, on the 4th inst. Major *Hugh Waddell*, aged 56 years.

On Sunday morning the 2d inst. at his house about 4 miles from Cheraw, *Allen Chapman*, Esq. in the 63d year of his age.

On Saturday morning the 1st inst. at his residence near Salisbury, Gen. *Jesse J. Pearson*, of Rowan county, but lately an inhabitant of Chesterfield district, S.C. his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

On the 18th ult. in Chatham county, at an advanced age, Major *Joseph Minter*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Latest from Europe.—By this morning's Mail, we have Charleston papers of 10th inst. which state that the Ship *Lucies*, arrived at that port on Sunday, in 46 days from *Havre*, bringing *Paris* papers of 19th January, which contain *Madrid* dates to the 10th, and *London*, to the 15th same month. The intelligence furnished by this arrival is highly interesting, but which we are precluded from giving at large, in this week's paper. The following is, however, a brief summary of the leading items:

It appears to be the general opinion, *that* WAR *between France and Spain is inevitable.* The Ministers of *Russia, Austria* and *Prussia*, resident at Madrid, addressed official notes from their respective Cabinets, to the Spanish Government, which were read in an extraordinary Cortes of 8th January. Being deemed replete with invective, calumny and injurious suspicions, it was determined *they should not be answered.* The ministers of these powers had demanded passports in consequence, and it is supposed would leave Madrid on the 20th. The communication of France was read the same day; and from the spirited reply of the Cortes, their determination to defend the constitution, and resist the humiliating demands of the Verona Congress, may be plainly inferred. It was currently reported at Havre when the *Lucies* sailed, *that war had actually been declared*, though not officially; and a postscript to a letter from a commercial house, dated 22d January says,—"It is reported from Paris, but not on official authority, that war is declared. We beg you to cover our property from Spanish vessels, or to consider our orders as null."

The claims of England on Spain, to the amount of three millions sterling, were referred by government to the Cortes, who in a secret sitting of 4th January, *decided that these claims should be recognized, and paid out of the National Treasury.* Spain seems determined at all hazards to conciliate the British government; and it is understood, that a commercial treaty has been definitely concluded between the two powers, by which *Cuba is made a free port of entry, to British commerce.* The ports of South America are to be declared free to all nations, and, the independence of Spanish America recognized, but whether by Spain or England, is yet uncertain. French funds have fallen considerably.

The affairs of the Greeks are said to be prosperous. Three islands have lately proclaimed their independence; and the Turkish fleet, at Penedos, has been nearly destroyed. Two Greeks disguised as Turks, succeeded in blowing up the Admiral's ship.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 13.

MERCHANDIZE.		Qnu'ty rated.	From D. C.	
Bacon,	- -	lb.	8	9
Beef, mess,	-		none.	
fresh,	-		4 50	5
Beeswax,			32	33
Brandy, Cog.	-	gal.	1 50	1 75
Peach,			45	50
Apple,			40	45
Butter,	- -	lb.	15	20
Coffee,	- -		25	28
Corn,		bush.	70	75
Cotton, Upland,		100 lb.	8	9 50
Flour, superfine,		bbl.	6 50	6 75
fine,	-			6
Flax-seed,	-	bush.	80	90
Gin, Holland,	-	gal.	1	1 25
Northern,			45	
Hogs lard,	-	lb.	8	9
Iron, Swedish,		100 lb.	5	5 25
English,	-		5	
Lead,	- -	lb.	9	
Molasses,	- -	gal.	29	30
Oats,	- -	bush.	40	45
Pork,	- -	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish,		bush.	75	80
Rum, Jamaica, 4th pf.		gal.	1 25	1 50
W. Island, 4th do.			90	
do. 3d do.			85	
New-England,			45	50
Rice,	- -	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks Island,		bush.	80	
Liverpool ground,				90
Steel, German,		lb.	18	
blistered,			10	
Sugar, Muscovado,		100 lb.	8	11
Loaf,	-	lb.	19	25
Tea, Young Hyson,			1 15	1 25
Hyson,	-		1 15	1 25
Imperial,			1 55	
Gunpowder,			1 45	1 75
Tobacco, leaf,		100 lb.	2 75	3
manufactured,		lb.	8	10
Tallow,	- -		8	9
Wheat,	- -	bush.	1 10	1 25
Winskey,	- -	gal.	35	40

New Advertisements.

Selling Off at Cost,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

China, Glass, & Earthenware,

BELONGING TO THE SUBSCRIBER,

CONSISTING OF;

Cut and Plain Glass Tumblers
Wine and Jelly Glasses
Decanters, Quarts and Pints
Pitchers, Plates, Dishes, Salt Stands
China Teapots, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pots, Bowls, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, &c. &c.

With a Very Complete Assortment of

Earthen Ware,

Suitable for town and country trade.

Any person wishing to engage in the above business, may meet with a Bargain, by purchasing the whole Stock.

Country Merchants wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the Goods.

☞ Packing warranted to go safe.

Wm. Tams.

N. B. All those who are indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

March 13. 41 3m

FAYETTEVILLE

WATER WORKS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that Mr Hugh M'Laurin is Agent for the Fayetteville Water Works, and that all applications for Water, must be made to him.

WM. NICHOLS.

March 12, 1823. 41:2w.

New Commission Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the old stand in Market Square, formerly occupied as a Shoe Store by the late firm of A. Stevens & Co. gives notice that he has just opened a general and well selected assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS and SHOES

of the latest fashions and most approved manufacture.

As he will constantly be receiving fresh supplies, and as he purposes doing a cash business only, those who give him their custom may rely on being supplied at the cheapest rates.

W. L. HAWLEY.

March 12, 1823. 41:3w.

Rail Way, at Campbelton.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 24th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Town House,

The Lot & Warehouse,

together with all the improvements for the contemplated Rail Way attached thereto, situated south of the Bridge at Campbelton, being the property of the late Abrm. Stevens, dec.

ALSO,

Pew No. 25 in the Presbyterian Church, belonging as above.

Six and twelve months credit will be given, and approved security required.

J. BIRDSALL, Ex'r.

March 13. 41 tdos

Notice.

AT the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, March Term, 1823, the subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM WARDEN, deceased, late of the town of Fayetteville, merchant—Notice is hereby given, to all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of a recovery. Those indebted to the estate by note or otherwise, are required to come forward and make immediate payment.

JOHN M'LERAN. Admr.

Fayetteville, 12th March, 1823.

Further Notice.

ON Thursday the 3rd of April next, will be offered for sale at Auction, at the store lately occupied by William Warden, decd. on Person street, all his STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a large supply of Saddlery, Harness Mounting, &c. and a quantity of ready made work in that line.

At the same time, after the sale of the Goods is completed, will be sold the unexpired Lease of the two Lots on Person street, with the Buildings thereon, lately occupied as a Store and Saddlers Shop.

Also, on Monday the 7th, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, agreeably to an Order of Cumberland County Court, a number of valuable NEGROES, among which is a first rate Saddler. At the same time and place will be sold, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to the deceased.

Terms of Sale, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved Security.

JOHN M'LERAN. Admr.

March 12th, 1823 41 4w

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Fayetteville, N. C. about the month of January, 1822, a Negro Man by the name of REDDOCK.

25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender made, bright complexion, pleasing countenance, and has tolerable thick lips. Reddock was purchased about three years ago of Mr. Brittain H. Saunders, who then lived about 12 miles south, of Raleigh, on the Stage Road leading to this place; has been hired in the neighborhood of Mrs. Banks, 10 miles south of Raleigh, where he has a wife, and I have good reason to believe, that he is lurking about that neighborhood.

A reward of 15 Dollars will be given to any person who will lodge the negro in any jail, so that I get him again, or twenty Dollars, if delivered to me in Fayetteville.

J. A. Mumford.

Feb. 27.—39:2w.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Thomas McKay vs. *Duncan Smith.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied in the hands of John McNeill, esq. and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Duncan Smith, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test,*

JOHN ARMSTONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 41 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions March Term, 1823.

Charles B. Jones vs. *Charles Thompson* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied in the hands of Francis King and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Charles Thompson, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiff's final Judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test,*

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 40 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, 1823.

Duncan Smith vs. *Robert Raiford.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on a negro man named Jacob and on one hundred and twenty-two acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining John Black's—Also, eighty acres on or near the head of the Wilke Branch, subject to former levies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant Robert Raiford, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishees subject to the plaintiff's final Judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him.

Test

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 41 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

March Term 1823.

ORDERED, That in future this Court will pay no Witness Tickets in State cases, issued from the Superior or County Court, *unless* the Clerk of said Court shall certify upon such Tickets, that the county is properly chargeable with the same.

From the Minutes.

JOHN ARMSTONG, Clk.

March 12 41 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

March Term 1823.

ORDERED, That the election of Coroner, and laying a County Tax for 1823 be postponed until the Saturday of the next Probate Court, to be held on the first Friday after the first Monday in April next at the Court House in Fayetteville—A Majority of the Acting Justices being necessary, a punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN ARMSTRONG Clk.

March 13, 1823. 41 5w.

Freeborn Ploughs,

FOR SALE BY

Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

March 18. 41 3t

Agricultural Society.

Pursuant to previous public notice a Meeting of the Citizens of Cumberland County was held at the Court Room, on Tuesday evening, March 4th, 1823, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the utility of forming an Agricultural Society.—On motion of John A. Cameron, Esq., Col. John Hodges was called to the Chair, and Thomas L. Hybart appointed Secretary. Mr. Cameron after some prefatory remarks, proposed that the meeting do now proceed to form an Agricultural Society, which being agreed to, he submitted a draft of a Constitution in the following words, to wit:

WHEREAS, from the depressed and imperfect state of Agriculture, it is necessary for all those who depend on its products for their support, to avail themselves of every measure calculated to encourage and improve it: and whereas, the Legislature of this State, at their last session, with a wisdom and liberality, honorable alike to their judgment and patriotism, have passed "An act to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures in this state," and whereas it is believed, that the location of Societies, formed upon such bases as will hold out encouragement to Agriculture and the attendant sciences, will diffuse a spirit of improvement and of honorable industry, whereby the comfort, the wealth, and the happiness of the community will rapidly increase, with individual comfort, wealth and happiness: therefore we, the subscribers, Citizens of Cumberland County and practical Farmers in the same, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Society, to be known and distinguished as the '*Cumberland Agricultural Society,*' and do agree to adopt the following Constitution:

1st. The Society to consist of as many Farmers of Cumberland County as will sign their names to this Constitution, and will annually pay to the Society, the sum of two dollars.

2d. The meetings of the Society shall be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March in each and every year, at which said annual meetings the Society shall elect by ballot, a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary & Treasurer, and three Stewards.

3d. The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents shall preside at all regular or called meetings of the Society, and shall preserve order in the same.

4th. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep a fair and full record of all the proceedings of the Society; shall carefully preserve all papers belonging to the same which are committed to his charge, and shall take care of all the money of the Society, and shall faithfully account for the same.

5th. There shall be an annual Exhibition and Cattle Show, at which the Society by its Board of Managers, will award premiums to those who excel in such branches of Agriculture or Manufactures, as the said Board may select.

6th. The President, two Vice Presidents, the Secretary and Treasurer, & the three Stewards shall form a Board for the management of the concerns of the Society: they shall hold their meetings monthly or otherwise, at the discretion of the President, and shall have power to call a general meeting of the Society whenever they may deem it expedient: they shall, through the Secretary, hold communication with other Agricultural Societies, and shall from time to time, collect such information as it is desirable for this Society to possess: they shall offer premiums in the name of the Society, for excelling in any of the branches of Agriculture or Manufactures which they may select, shall appoint annual Exhibitions, Cattle Shows or Fairs, the time and place for holding them, and shall have power to regulate and govern them, and to award premiums: and in all things (except when instructed otherwise by the Society) shall do all such acts and things in the name and on behalf of the Society, as they might do in their collective capacity.

Which being read section by section, was on motion of James Seawell, esq. seconded by Lauchlin Bethune, esq. adopted; whereupon, the Society proceeded to the election of the officers for the ensuing year, when John Smith, esq. was elected President; John A. Cameron and John Hodges, Esqs. Vice Presidents; John Matthews, esq. Secretary and Treasurer; Lauchlin Bethune, Josiah Evans and Needham Smith Esqrs. Stewards.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Board of Managers to be a Committee to draft Rules for the Government of the Society, and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening the third of June next.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Stewards were appointed a Committee, to receive subscriptions from those farmers who wish to become members of this Society.

On motion of Mr. Bethune, ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published twice in the Carolina Observer.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Tuesday evening, the third of June next.

JOHN HODGES, *Chairman.*

THOMAS L. HYBART, *Sec'y.*

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Fayetteville, N. C. about the month of December, 1821, a Negro Man by the name of JIM,

35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, and grum countenance. He was purchased about three years ago of Mr. Donald M'Rae, of this county; he formerly belonged to Mrs. M'Iver of Moore County, where I believe he was raised: he is well known in this, Chatham and Moore Counties, by the name of Jim M'Leod, through which counties his range extends, I understand he has been seen in the neighborhood of Deep River, having in his possesion a pass, and being a cunning and intelligent fellow, may deceive many. A reward of 15 Dollars will be given to any person that will lodge the said negro in any jail so that I get him again, or twenty dollars if delivered to me in Fayetteville.

J. A. Mumford.

Feb. 27.—39 2w.

Miscellaneous.

From Blackwood's Magazine, Dec. 1822.

THE CONGRESS.

The European system has, since the close of the French war, assumed a new character. The *grand pensee* of Henry IV. of France contemplated the arbitration of national quarrels by a council of sovereigns. But the generosity of Henry's nature was not proof against the habits of his country; and his grand coalition was to have France at its *head*. Yet the good sense and piety extinguishing the conflicts of empire were obvious, and a multitude of the best and wisest men had inculcated the advantages of restraining national injustice by an appeal to some great Amphictyonic, seat of judgment. The speculation was never reduced to practice. Even the benevolent looked upon it but as one of those theories of human happiness in which the whole delight must be limited to speculation. The nineteenth century has shown its practicability. But the wisdom was not of man's invention, nor the way of man's discovery. The French war, in its triumph and its catastrophe, was the teacher, under the controul of that mighty and beneficent intelligence, which at all times directing the course of things to the ultimate good of society, seems to have in those latter days both accelerated the progress and made more palpable the design. It is absurd to place the French war in the class of those conflicts, by which nation has been struggling against nation from the first of ages. Its external violence and its civil excesses, its disruption of foreign power, and its subversion of the domestic throne, have no common features with the tribe of war. It was not an army in hostility, but a people; not a people resisting a single opponent but a people challenging conflict with the world. The overthrow of the national worship, the monarchy, the privileges of every constituted body, the subversion of property within the realm, the assault upon all exterior authority alike allied, neutral, minded; the furious and sanguinary ambition, by which the ends of the earth were contemplated as not too remote for the French dominion, gave the war a gigantic, strange, and overwhelming character, a physiognomy of fiendish pride, unbelief, and blood, terribly pre-eminent over all the combats of mere human ambition.

Two discoveries resulted from this tremendous convulsion; the first, that no single power can overthrow the united force of the rest; and the second, that to secure Europe from gradual ruin a combination of the leading powers was of absolute necessity. For the first time in history, an army of empires was formed; and by the choice of Wellington for its chief, England was virtually declared the head of this most magnificent of all coalitions.

It is beyond our purpose to examine whether all that might have been done by this great arrangement has been done; whether the *Holy Alliance*, a compact of a distinct order, has been pure in all its purposes; whether the rights of nature have not been violated, in the eagerness to restrain the offences of national irritability. But one fact is unanswerable, that the great primal object of the coalition has been accomplished; that France is no more the disturbing spirit of Europe; that her Revolution once stricken down, has been kept down, and that the gallantry which smote France has been turned into the vigilance by which its fugitive jacobinism has been coerced in its vow of foreign ruin.

One more important consideration is what England is to suffer and to do. A new minister has been placed in charge of her external interests. We are not about to pay undue homage to his powers. His promotion has been the result of the general reliance on his abilities. There may have been private interests active in his elevation; but in the eye of the nation he has risen on the simple conviction of his public fitness. The public voice intent to fill up the chasm in the Administration, and the public confidence, acknowledged the appointment of Mr. Canning. The English Minister has before him the first ever offered to a high spirit for establishing an immortal name for himself, and an irresistable, yet generous influence for his country.

The death of the late Foreign Secretary would of itself, entitle him to be alluded to with respectful pity. He fell almost a sacrifice to his zeal. His personal faults we leave to the investigation of his personal enemies, if he had such; his failures as a statesmen are of a more allowable discussion; and yet over these his death has drawn a veil not to be touched by an irreverent hand. We are Tories, and as such, we are firm haters of the Jacobin ferocity of the Humes and Cobbetts, and their abettors in all classes of Society. But hating the sanguinary madness of Radicalism, we not less hate, though we much less fear, arbitrary power. The Whig of 1688 has degenerated into the Jacobin of 1822. The Tory of 1822 has adopted the principles of the freeman of 1622, and is at this hour the most effective guard upon the possible excesses of power, because he is the most rationable, consistent, and sincere friend to the constitution. If he haunt no mob meetings, propagate no calamnious folly, or make no revolutionary pilgrimages through the jails and high ways of England; if he be neither *Lord Gray*, bending his aristocratic brow to the majesty of the rabble, while the nostrils of his pride are wrinkled in disdain of their rudeness; if he be no *Lord Holland*, burlesquing the Constitution by the ridicule of his defence; if he disdain the professional clamours of the Broughams, and the boyish mischievousness of the Lambtons, and similar retainers of the cause of absurdity and evil,—he exercises an honorable vigilance on the conduct of ministers, and would be among the first to array himself in firm resistance to an attack on the liberties and honours of England. It may have been remarked; that among the public men whose conduct we found ourselves inclined to discuss, the late Marquis of Londonderry was the individual whom we the least delighted to honour. We were perfectly sensible of his good qualities, his amenity as a leader of the Commons, his freedom from venality, and his personal fearlessness. But of all the Foreign Secretaries within our memory, he had the least of an English mind. His adoption of foreign phrases, trivial as the evidence is, takes a place among the proofs that the Marquis looked with more than English complacency upon the habits of strangers. But the heavier proof of the charge is, that in the whole new distribution of Europe, he gained nothing for the influence, the honour, or the dominion of England. We know the folly of a too extensive dominion, the crime of a lust of power and the fearful retributive hazard of usurped dominion. But it must not be forgotten, that at the close of a war, in which we had taken the lead in danger, we were the last in compensation; that warring for the liberties of the world, we were deprived of the honour and happiness of securing them when the contest was done; and that the disarming of the French Revolution, undoubtedly a great result, was the sole consequence reaped from a triumph that ought to have been an era of constitutional freedom through the world. It is the peculiar and noble fortune of England, that her happiness, freedom and health are palpably connected with those of the whole great circle of European society. She sits on the throne of Europe by a voluntary sovereignty of good. All nations feel that the mighty Island cannot be the enslaver of the continent; England is the great central fortress in which the suffering and the brave of all countries must take the common interest of a common society. Her renown is their security. They rejoice to see the battlements of her power—the Acropolis of nations, rise above all the strong holds of the earth, and lie glorious in its imperishable trophies and temples; because they know that her strength and glory are the hope of freedom among mankind.

To have made those feelings of the higher minds of the Continent universal, ought to have been the labour of the Foreign Secretary. The Marquis of Londonderry occupied himself in superintending the distribution of territory, not the assurance of freedom.—Towns and districts were paid from hand to hand; great tracts of population in the heart of Europe were transferred with the unfeeling facility of a Russian estate, and multitudes of intelligent men distinguished literati, great merchants, and soldiers who had bled for independence were trafficked from power to power, like a Russian peasantry. It might have been difficult altogether to counteract this; but an English Secretary ought not to have seen these things done without an honest remonstrance. The Metternichs and Hardenborgs have sagacity enough to distinguish between the displeasure of an official note and the determination of a sincere monarch. To his restorations of territory, it is not our purpose to object. They may have been improvidently liberal they may have been wise. But we feel deeper regret in the fact, that to this hour the promises of the Continental sovereigns either to England or their subjects, have been almost without exception eluded; that among the leading powers no constitution has been given to the people except in France; that no free press has been given to the people, except partially in France; that no general equivalent privileges have been given, if such could be; that the favorite and honorable wish of England, the extinction of the slave trade, has been eluded in the grossest and most nefarious manner by the trading powers, and that almost a million of money has been paid for its suppression into the pockets of Spain and Portugal, which might have been as well flung into the sea.

But it is now gratifying to us to speak of the prospective good. Mr. Canning has eminent advantages in his accession to the public service. Among the first we regard his eloquence, the next is his disengagment from foreign partialities. No man will be a favourite with the nation or a beneficial servant of the empire, who submits himself to a foreign policy, or foreign predilections. The Englishman must have an English master. The most popular speech of the most popular predecessor of his Majesty, was that in which he declared himself "*born a Britain.*" The most popular sovereign of England before the Brunswicks, was Cromwell, the man who declared that with foreigners no ambassador was equal to a ship of the line. The most popular minister that England ever saw—the man to whom she gave her heart and hand with avowed despiser of foreign professions, the awe of the whole tribe of slippered diplomacy abroad, and the contemptuous and resolute claimant of every right of England and human nature. Chatham is the great model for a British Minister.

What Mr. Canning will do, it may be idle to conjecture: what he ought to do it would, perhaps, be presumptuous to decide. But what the people of England desire to see done, is of easy knowledge; and it is by the public will that a minister must shape his course if he will do honour to himself, or service to the nation. Popularity is essential to his power of doing the greatest good. A submission to the honorable will of the people is the best auxiliary for his wisdom. The freedom of English discussion,—the infinite variety of mind, interest, and experience, which are called into act on any high public matter places the general decision almost beyond error; and the wisest question that can be asked in a dubious Cabinet is, what is the opinion in the streets? We look upon the general public judgment as next to infallible. In the late war, full of strange and untried circumstances as was that fearful shaking of established thoughts and things, it never failed. It predicted the results of every expedition from that of Quiberon Bay to that of Walcheren; and its prediction was fatally true. It pronounced upon every commander at once; and defeat or victory followed as sure as the stroke the flash. It is remarkable, that the first favorite general of the nation was Sir Arthur Wellesley, and that the national hopes went with him from the moment of his sailing for Portugal. It was remarkable, in other instances, how closely the opinion of the country defined, that one general would blunder bravely into death, and another meet it gallantly in retreat and repulsion; how a third would lose his presence of mind in the field to recover it on his trial; and how another would dress, dine, and sleep away an expedition. The result of the higher operations of diplomacy was foreseen with the same prophetic distinctness. The failure of the successive coalitions,—the fragility of the peace of Amiens,—and the return of Napoleon from Elba,—were topics of common conviction. But this spirit of disastrous prophecy, fearfully confirmed as it was by the long calamity of Europe, was essentially separate from the professional whinings of party.—Whiggism was the screech-owl, flying wherever there was a sick-chamber, and trying to scream sickness into death. There was a nobler and more imperial bird; that sometimes driven down by the storm yet kept his plumes expanded and his eye on Heaven; till, at the first gleam of sun-shine, he shook his wet and weary wing, and, eagle like, again towered to the sun. The Spanish war was the war of the British nation. Whiggism, the universal abettor of insurrection, here found one insurrection entitled to the honour of its hostility. A mighty revolt to protect a king, not to murder him,—to protect a nobility, not to rob and massacre them,—to protect a national worship, not to wash the altars in the blood of the priests—was a revolt repulsive to English jacobinism, and the old rejoicings over popular outrage were extinguished in the reprobation of popular virtue. The public opinion cheered at by the opposition, was adopted by the Government; and those noble Lords who had cheered the insane declaration, that "the troops sent to Spain under Wellington might better have been shot in St. James' Park!" were rebuted by triumphs, which were at once those of ministerial energy and public opinion.

We now come to the most important inquiry:—What is the desire of the English nation in its foreign policy? The most interesting object is Greece. It is beyond all doubt the *national desire*, that the butchery of the war should be stopped at once. There has been much guilt and sacrifice of guilty life on both sides. But there has been a hoard of barbarity let loose upon the unoffending Islands, which took no part in the insurrection, have been scourged by the bloody and torturing barbarism of Turkish avarice and revenge. For the first time during centuries we have seen a slave trade in Christian prisoners. Women of honour exposed at the human shambles of an Asiatic butcher; men of wealth and character flung into a horrid captivity, or slain; the servants of the altar racked and murdered; and the horrors of the wildest ages perpetrated by the Turk, with an open declaration, that things have been done in hatred of Christianity. Is England, which could put a stop at once on this wolfish execution, to shrink from the common duty of humanity, and suffer it to go on? Her official notes are nothing—mockery, worse than mockery. The Turk will feel them an excuse for her shame in suffering these atrocities, and a pledge that all her hostility will be on paper. He taunts her ambassador; he repels her feeble remonstrance; he scoffs at her tardy humanity; answers note by note; and, before the seal is cold, seats forth again on his work of massacre. What treaty can bind a nation to an acquiescence in those horrors, that would not sanction an individual in a conspiracy to see murder done, and see that none impeded its being done? A few Greek revolters landed on Scio; they were received with natural congratulation, but obtained no assistance, or none of moment.—The Turk let slip his dogs of war among this people, and a great and flourishing community of the Christian world was made a smoking desert. Its population was massacred, or dragged away to indignities worse than death—and the butcher was our ally! In Cyprus, there has been no alleged ground of devastation. The Turk found it guilty of peace, and wealth, and, more than all of Christianity. Cyprus one of the finest islands of the Archipelago has by the latest accounts, been utterly sacked; the island a tomb; the streets full of blood; and the people, and tens of thousand of its innocent people flung into a returnless slavery among the ruthless passions and tauntings of the savage infidel. Is England to stand by and see these crimes before God and man committed; Is she to be justified by unrolling her parchment treaty, and in the midst of the hourly violation of its spirit, feel justified before Heaven and earth by pointing to the letter? If we have declared to the Turk our resolution to prohibit a cruelty worthier of the devil than of man, and if he has persisted,—all treaty is at an end,—our faith is secure—and then is the time to vindicate our feelings, our honour, and the privileges of nations virtually committed to the charge of England. By our present neutrality we make enemies of all. The Turk hates us for even the trivial sanction which our neutrality gives to the Greek. The Greek hates us for our alliance with the Turk. The Russian hates us for standing in his line of march to Propontis. The desire of the British people is, to see neither the Turk trample the Greek, nor the Russian enthroned in Constantinople, but to see the Greek islands and main.—all that bore the name, dear and hallowed, of Greece, combined into one vigorous and free shape of power. What the detail of their constitution might be, time and the general choice should decide, whether they were to be united under a monarchy, —a form of government of difficult application to their locality,—or to constitute a firmly allied system of separate governments, sending deputies to some permanent central council for the higher concerns of all; a mode of government suited to the noble recollections and the natural circumstances of Greece. The new Greek representative empire would at once check the ambition of Russia in the Mediterranean, strengthen Constantinople and Ionia, and give a powerful and honorable ally to England. Deeper and richer hopes might come forth to light from this draining of the deluge of misery and blood. The climate of Greece, its mountains and seas, its brilliant skies and balmy air, are made for the finest development of the human body, and with it of the mind. It is idle to doubt the influence of climate upon races of people, when every man feels their daily action on himself. Greece wants nothing but the impulse of honorable ambition,—the hope of distinction,—the certainty of a free range and reward for her powers,—to be the Greece of *Æschylus* and *Pericles*.

The Public desire to see the Spanish civil war extinguished. They lament the havoc of Spanish line, the ruin of a noble country, and the extinction of the finest peasantry of the South—they hear of the battles, in which those unhappy men are left to the dog and vulture, with indignation and sorrow—they feel that now is the moment to interpose. The royalist and constitutional armies are standing face to face, like charged thunder storms; the mediation of England *would conduct the lightning from both*, would palpably be rejoiced in by both, the war would be at an end, and the peace and freedom of Spain would be the glorious gifts of England. The *English people desire to see* a constitution given to Spain. They look with aversion on all attempts to revive the abuses of the old system. They look with equal aversion on the projects of Jacobinism, thinly disguised under the name of constitution. They would abolish the inquisition, the Monks, the more oppressive among the noble and commercial privileges; establish a free representative legislature, a free press, independent judges; lay the foundation for the growing good cause of a religious toleration, and baptize Spain into the household of Liberty. The English Minister can accomplish much of this by a word. The declaration of his will must be powerful, when it is in unison with the obvious interests of the nation. Let him propose his plan of both, and declare that he will side with its acceptor. The weight of England's judgment might turn a more uneven balance. But the strength of *Eroles* and *Mina* seems completely equipt; they are both, we believe, equally friends of a free constitution, and equally haters of Jacobinism. Our sincere interposition would save their mutual honor, might quiet their mutual claims, and sheathe the sword in Spain. But something we must do. Spain left to herself, will, after long havoc, become directly republican, it is the fashion of the time—revolution is gregarious. A republic in Spain will seek its fellow in a republic in Italy. With Spain and Italy revolutionized, how long will France be tranquil? How long will Germany, already heaving, be repining and murmuring, before it bursts into a resistless storm? When those things come, what will be the fate of England? Is there, even now, no secret transit for the revolutionary stream through the heart of her soil? We will pursue this topic no farther. *Deus avertat.* But it is beyond all denial, that the whole continent is at this hour in a state of internal convulsion; that, like the spirits of Pandemonium, there is among the more powerful minds of Europe a sense of loss and defeat, a desperate love of fierce hazards—a wild and fiery dream of rebel grandeur, to be won by force of arms. The Frenchman, cast on the ground by the fortunes of war, feels his hostility to thrones unextinguished; the German who fought for his country under the promise of a constitution, feels his hopes defeated; the Italian, proud of his ancient memories and flung ten thousand fathoms deep from his late ideal independence feels and groans; the *Pole* loaded by the Russian fetter, feels and curses his degredation.—Through the whole circuit of the Continent there is but one preparation, great and terrible, for a catastrophe, of which no man can calculate the horrors or the close. The field is sown with the serpent teeth of bitterness, ruined ambition and inveterate discord. Are we to see it send up its harvest of the spear? The thrones of the continent stand at this hour in a mighty cemetery. It is in the will of God whether the dead shall be added to the dead and the nations melt away, or whether the trumpet shall sound, the graves be broken up, and all be terror, judgment and ruin.

A Dream.—We give the following extraordinary story as we received it, only premising that the principal actor in the narrative is said to be a gentleman now resident at Fulham. We quote from the Album, a work to which we have more than once referred.

Mr. Thornton was one night extremely agitated by a dream. It appeared to him that he saw the gardener of his family in the act of murdering his cook-maid. He awoke, but endeavoring to dismiss the vision from his remembrance, attempted to compose himself to sleep. His eyes were scarcely closed, when again the same dreadful picture presented itself to his imagination. Alarmed by the extraordinary, the distinct, and the repeated intimation, he rapidly arose, and taking his night-lamp in his hand, departed from the stairs, with an intention of proceeding to the spot in which the circumstances of the dream had appeared to him as occurring. The hour was about four o'clock. The morning was clear, moonlight, and frosty. The reader will conceive what his surprise must have been when, on entering the kitchen on his way to the garden, by the nearest avenue, he perceived the cook dressed in white, putting on her bonnet and cloak, as if preparing for a journey.

To his enquiries respecting her presence at such an unaccustomed hour, and in such extraordinary attire she replied that she was on the point of being married to the gardener—that they were going to a neighboring village for that purpose—and that Mark was waiting for her at the end of the garden, with a horse and taxed cart to convey her to church. Mr. Thornton told her that he, of course, could have no objection to their marriage, though he remonstrated against the secrecy of the proceeding, and desired her to wait a few moments till his return, as he was desirous of speaking to Mark previously to their setting off. Her master did not delay a moment in hastening to the garden; his mind much misdoubted the good intentions of the paramour, and he was not a little struck with the coincidence of his dream, and the preparations that he had witnessed. He first went to the bottom of the garden—to the spot mentioned by the maid servant as the place in which Mark was waiting for her coming. All was still. There was no Mark; on horse, no chaise. He then proceeded to the place marked out to him by the vision. Here he was destined to behold an object of a very doubtful character. Working with indefatigable and hurried hand, and with his back turned towards him, Mr. Thornton perceived a man digging in a pit. As he stood at his labour in the pit, it appeared to be about 3 feet and a half deep—it was about as many in width, and about 6 feet in length; it had all the appearance of a grave. Mr Thornton approached silently, and laid his hand with a sudden grasp on the man's shoulder—Mark turned his eyes upon his master, shuddered, and fainted. Were the indications of that dream the suggestions of a lying spirit?

DESCRIPTIVE.

A winter Morning Scene in the Western Country.

(Extract from "The Forresters.")

The lake had exchanged its covering of unspotted snow, for a floor of dark ice, that reflected the rays of the rising sun, like a polished mirror. The houses were clothed in a dress of the same description, but which, owing to its position, shone like bright steel; while, the evergreen icicles that were pendent from every roof caught the brilliant light, apparently throwing it from one to the other as each glittered on the next to the luminary, with a golden lustre that melted away, on the opposite, into the dusky shades of the back-ground. But it was the appearance of the boundless forests, that covered the hills, as they rose in the distance, one over the other, that most attracted the gaze of the spectator. The huge branches of the pines and hemlocks, on the western mountains, bent with the weight of the ice, that they supported, while their summits rose above the snowtops of the oaks, beaches and maples like spires of burnished silver, springing from domes of the same material. The limits of the various directions were marked by an undulating outline of bright light, inversing the order of nature in the less sunny aspect it presented to the west, where it appeared to leave a hole in the western horizon. In the foreground of the picture, along the shores of the lake and near to the village, each tree was studded with diamonds that reflected their dancing rays, as the breeze waved gently under the tops of the wind. Even the sides of the mountains where the rays of the sun could not yet fall, were decorated with a glassy coat, that presented every gradation of brilliancy from the first touch of the luminary to the dark foliage of the hemlocks, as it glistened through its coat of crystal. In short, the whole view was a scene of quivering radiancy, as each mountain, village, and wood, emitted its portion of light, tinged with its peculiar hue, and varied by its position and its magnitude.

LOAFING

MRS E. A. KIRKPATRICK, having rented the House and Lot lately occupied by John H. Frink, Esq can now accommodate a few genteel Boarders.

Terms $4 per week.

Fayetteville March 6th, 1823.

FOR SALE.

WILL be Sold, without reserve, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 1st of April next, the House and Lot on Haw Mount, at present occupied by Anderson Curtis.

Terms will be made known on the day of Sale.

March 4, 1823 40 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note of Hand given by Jno. Bam to Neil Shaw, for two hundred and fifty dollars, payable the 1st day of March 1823, and the said Bam is forwarned from paying the said note to any but myself, as the property of said note is in me. The Note is in the possession of Daniel M'Cormick, with whom it was unfortunately left by said Shaw.

John Hollingsworth.

March 5th, 1823. 40 f

Notice.

THE Subscriber would once more call upon those indebted to the late concern of I. Williams & Co. to come forward and settle their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given. He is to be found at the counting room of Messrs. Williams & Fenn, one door west of Fuzbarris & Gallop, on Person Street.

I. WILLIAMS.

February 27, 1823. 39:3t

☞ The subscriber intending to quit this State in the Spring, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, and those who have demands against him to present them.

A. SWEETLAND.

Fayetteville Jan 23, 1823. 34tf

Hogs Bristles.

CASH paid for clean Combed Hogs Bristles, by the subscriber.

Gurdon Robins, Hay st

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1823. 32 f